

Daily British Colonist.

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR.

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1882.

VOLUME XLVI NO. 92

Daily Colonist.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, EXCEPT MONDAY
By D. W. HIGGINS.
"COLONIST BUILDING"—GOVERNMENT STREET, FIRST
DOOR NORTH OF THE POST OFFICE.

TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.
THE DAILY COLONIST—Per Year, (subject to Postage) \$10.
Parts of a year at the same rate.
Per Week (if delivered) 25 Cents.
THE WEEKLY COLONIST—Postage free to any part of the Dominion.
Six Months, \$5.
Three Months, \$3.
ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING IN TIME FOR THE MAIL.

To Business Men and Others.

Preliminary work is at present in progress for the publication of a RELIABLE DIRECTORY of this province which will contain the names of all residents, a classified list of advertisers, and complete information relative to trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and climate, governmental affairs, banking and finance, insurance, corporations, hotels, public buildings, steamship lines, railways, real estate, gold and coal mining, fisheries, timber, &c. Full information in a comprehensive form and strongly bound for office use. Mr. WILLIAM WOLZ has been specially engaged and will on or about April 1st visit the various country districts on the Island and Lower Mainland, New Westminster, Burrard Inlet, Yale, Nanaimo, Comox and Cowichan. Local agents will be employed in distant parts of the province. No time or expense will be spared to make this, the first volume of the NEW B. C. DIRECTORY, complete in every respect. Advertisements for those residing within the province payable on presentation of book; for non residents, payable in advance. R. T. WILLIAMS, publisher, Government and Broad streets, Victoria.

SCOTCH HOUSE.

Clearing Out Sale for 20 days
at Cost Price Previous to
Stock Taking.

AS A. McLEAN INTENDS LEAVING FOR ENGLAND IN A FEW DAYS TO PURCHASE OUR FALL GOODS, WE OFFER THE WHOLE OF OUR LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK AT COST FOR 20 DAYS, FOR CASH ONLY.

A. McLEAN & CO.

Grandmother
Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order, Burdock tea," and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles, making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

A Wretched Score.

A score of years is a long time to look back upon, but when attended with continual suffering, it seems almost a century; and all this pain could have been avoided, if when your liver commenced to trouble you, you had taken Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

Blank Book Manufacturing and Book Binding.

Paper ruled to any pattern. Tickets Receipts, etc., numbered and perforated. Charts and maps mounted. The best classes of modern machinery employed. R. T. WILLIAMS, Government street, entrance through Messrs. Hibben & Co's store.

The poet Oscar Wilde, The name proclaims the man. In innocence a child. One of the aesthetic clan. Too practical by half are we, Twixt fiddlehead and fiddlehead. To see the poetry.

It is not wild in us to assert that the beautiful Easter Cards just received are far more elevated in sentiment and poetry.

T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

Fancy Drinks.

Burdock Blood Bitters is not a fancy drink, but a pure medicinal tonic, alterative, laxative and nervine, whose effect is to purify, restore and build up the impoverished blood and enfeebled body. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

A General Alarm.

Is needed when the frame is consumed with fever as with a slow fire, brought on by sluggishness of the kidneys, or torpidity of the liver; Burdock Blood Bitters will act on the system like a chemical engine, and remove all fever and restore to normal state of health. Price \$1.00, trial size 10 cents.

NEW ARRIVALS OF PIANOS BY PRINCESS ROYAL.—Messrs. Bagnall & Co. have just received direct from the manufacturers some of the finest Pianos ever imported, containing all the latest improvements. A visit to their establishment will repay the trouble. Another shipment of pianos, choice violins, flutes, cornets and other instruments to arrive by Yucca, now due. A few secondhand Pianos for sale. An immense stock of Sheet and Book Music which will be sold cheap for cash.

A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly tubercles develop themselves in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles, and soreness of the muscles and joints.

We highly recommend the French Balsam of Honey as a sure cure for coughs and colds. Try it, only 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Moore & Co.

Stomach Ache.

We all know what it is; we acquired a perfect knowledge of the "Pet" in our youth, after a raid on the green apples we were expressly forbidden to touch. Our mother gave us Perry Davis' Pain-Killer then, and strange to say no other remedy has been discovered to this day to equal it.

Top off with a Bit of Pio.

What a peculiar American custom, and one which, together with hot cakes and excess of butter, lays the foundation for first-class cases of dyspepsia. Better use Burdock Blood Bitters. Price \$1.00, trial size, 10 cents.

M. G. BAILEY offers to the public a pamphlet for 25 cents which is a denominational equalizer and a perfect chart to Heaven.

INSURANCE.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE CO OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

UNLIMITED LIABILITY.

LOSSES PAID, OVER TWELVE MILLION POUNDS sterling.

The largest and one of the oldest Insurance Companies in the World.

Insurances effected at Current Rates on the Main and Island. Claims settled with promptness and liberality.

Government St., 23d Sept., 1877.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS IN THE SUN MUTUAL LIFE COMPANY.

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF POLICY HOLDERS in British Columbia, the Company have established Agencies where premiums may be paid and information regarding terms be obtained as follows:

JAMES ABRAMS, M. P., Nanaimo.
R. W. DEANE & CO., New Westminster.
WILLIAM FRASER, Yale.
R. H. ALEXANDER, Granville.

TURNER, BEETON & CO. VICTORIA.
and solely MARK COHEN, General Agent.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

1 OLD BROAD ST., AND 15 PALL MALL LONDON.

INSTITUTED, 1808.

FOR SURE HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacture and Trading Stock, Ships in port, Harborcraft and Carriages of such ships, also, Sheds, buildings or repairing, Barges or other Vessels, on navigable rivers and canals, and on board such vessels, through out Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Colonies, from loss or damage by fire.

SUBSCRIBED AND INVESTED CAPITAL—ONE MILLION HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

Risks Accepted at Current Rates Premium.

WELCH, RITHEY & CO.,
Agents for British Columbia and Washington Territory.

RAILWAYS.

OFFICE OF THE CONTRACTORS CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

YALE, March 1st, 1881.

NEW SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR WHITE LABOR

ON THE Canadian Pacific Railway IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Overseers.....\$125 Per month
Rock Foreman.....\$3 to \$4 Per day
Earth Foreman.....\$2.25 to \$3
Bridge Foreman.....\$3
do (2d class).....\$3
do (2d class).....\$2.50
Masons.....\$2.50 to \$3
Blacksmiths (1st class).....\$3
do (2d class).....\$2.50
do (helpers).....\$1.50 to \$2
Drillers.....\$1.75 to \$2
Laborers.....\$1.50 to \$1.75
Hewers.....\$2.50 to \$3
Choppers.....\$1.50 to \$2
All outside labor 10 hours per day.
All carpenters to furnish their own chest tools.
All employes find themselves bed, board and lodging.
Boarding Houses will be convenient along the line.
Board \$4 per week.
It will not be compulsory for employes to board in the Company's houses.
Wages will be paid monthly on the 10th of each month.

mh13 A. ONDERDONK, General Manager.

DIARIES

— FOR —

1882

— AT —

THE COLONIST

STATIONERY STORE.

LUN CHUNG & CO.

COMMERCE STREET, VICTORIA.

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TEA, SUGAR, RICE, OPIUM, NUT OIL, And Chinese Merchandise.

P. O. Box 58.

KURTZ & CO.,

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS,

WANT IMMEDIATELY TWO YOUTHS AS Apprentices.

ALSO—THREE GIRLS to learn CIGARETTE MAKING. Apply or address at the office, on or before the 31st March.

KEATING'S BOMB BOMB OR WORM TAB.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETENED, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for ANTHROPEL, OR THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and reliable preparation, and is especially adapted to children.

SOLD IN TINS BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS [initials]

MEDICAL.

DR. SPINNEY & CO'S DISPENSARY,

No. 11 KEARNEY STREET SAN FRANCISCO.

DR. SPINNEY, well known as the founder of the SPINNEY & CO'S DISPENSARY, and the proprietor of the SPINNEY & CO'S DISPENSARY, would respectfully inform his patients and the public generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and nervous diseases with unparalleled success.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN Remember that procrastination is the thief of time.

COME AND BE HEALED!

It matters not what you troubles may be, come and let the Doctor examine your case. It will cost you nothing for consultation, so please call and satisfy yourself whether the Doctor understands your case. If he can cure you he will tell you so; if not, he will tell you that he cannot undertake a case unless he is confident of effecting a cure.

Parties at a distance wishing treatment, by sending \$25 and a minute description of their troubles will receive in return a full course of treatment securely packed so as not to excite curiosity.

DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit Five Hundred Dollars for every case of any kind or character, if he fails to cure, or if he does not stand a full course of medicine, sufficient for a cure, with all instructions, will be sent to any address on receipt of \$100, full or address.

DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Weakness of any kind, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of youthful follies and excesses in nature. Those who cannot visit DR. SPINNEY in San Francisco, will receive a full and minute statement of their troubles, and the full course of treatment, by sending \$25, and a minute description of their troubles, will receive in return a full course of treatment securely packed so as not to excite curiosity.

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DR. SPINNEY & CO.,
No. 11 Kearney St., San Francisco.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great English Remedy. It is a never-failing Cure for Nervous Debility, Exhausted Vitality, Weakness of any kind, Paralysis, and all the terrible effects of youthful follies and excesses in nature. Those who cannot visit DR. SPINNEY in San Francisco, will receive a full and minute statement of their troubles, and the full course of treatment, by sending \$25, and a minute description of their troubles, will receive in return a full course of treatment securely packed so as not to excite curiosity.

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THE COMING POTATOE ST. PATRICK.

FIVE TONS OF THESE SUPERIOR POTATOES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

To everyone Purchasing ONE DOLLAR'S worth of FRESH SEEDS from us will be FREE.

ONE POUND OF THESE POTATOES.

They are early, enormously productive and of the best quality. Won two Prizes at the Spanish Agricultural Exhibition for 1880 and 1881.

Price 25 cents per pound, 5 pounds One Dollar, by mail postpaid. Write for Catalogue to

GRIMAUD AND CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
PARIS: 3, RUE VIVIERNE, 3, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

GRIMAUD & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

We invite all who are suffering from DISEASES OF THE CHEST to resort to GRIMAUD & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME as the ONLY ONE WHICH GUARANTEES RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONAL ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

GRIMAUD & CO'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME is a most powerful and effective remedy for all the above diseases, and is the only one which GUARANTEES RESULTS in the treatment of PHTHISIS, PULMONAL ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS.

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SEEDS.

SEEDS

It will pay purchasers of Seeds to get MY TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION of the Catalogue of Seeds, now ready to be sent gratis to applicants.

J. A. SIMMERS, Seedman,
47 Prince Street, TORONTO.

mh12w

VICTORIA NURSERY & SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

FRESH FARM & GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE BY

P. T. JOHNSTON & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO MITCHELL & JOHNSON.)

THE BULK OF OUR SEEDS ARE OF OUR OWN RAISING, and the remainder imported direct from the best growers in England, the States, Canada, France and Germany.

ALSO A large and varied assortment of Nursery Stock.

For further particulars see Catalogue, which will be forwarded on application.

SEED STORE, NURSERY,
Occidental Buildings, Port St. George Bay Rd.

1882. SEEDS. 1882.

FRESH AND RELIABLE.

Sent by Mail to all parts of the North-West.

Catalogue is Free to all Applicants.

ROBERT EVANS & CO.,
Seed Merchants, Hamilton, Canada.

SEEDS

My Illustrated Catalogue for 1882 will be mailed free to all intending purchasers on application. *Quintessential reliability of Seed, Purity, and uniformity of quality.* Prices on application.

WM. RENNIE, Seedman, Toronto, Canada.

mh12w

THE COMING POTATOE ST. PATRICK.

FIVE TONS OF THESE SUPERIOR POTATOES TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

To everyone Purchasing ONE DOLLAR'S worth of FRESH SEEDS from us will be FREE.

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PARIS: 3, RUE VIVIERNE, 3, PARIS.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST CURED.

L. P. FISHER, Advertising Agent, 21 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, is authorized to receive advertisements for the columns of this paper.

WHITENASH.

The report of the minority of the dock committee was prepared by the attorney-general and presented by Mr. GALBRAITH. It whitewashed the government and throws the entire blame of the cement scandal on Mr. BIXBY. The speech of Mr. SMITH tore the government policy to tatters and ridiculed the minority report. Mr. BIXBY's feeble reply was a poor affair, of which the friends of the government must be ashamed. Readers should be sure and peruse Mr. SMITH'S arraignment. It is a clear, concise and honest exposition of the facts of the case. Should the government escape a well-merited condemnation it will be by a miracle.

City Council.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.
Council met at 7:50. Present His Worship the Mayor in the chair. A communication from Hon. H. Beaven stating that the amendment of section 111 of the Municipalities Act relating to liquor licenses had not been overlooked. A committee was appointed to wait on the government on Saturday. John Haggerty asked that his contract for sprinkling the streets be extended to two years. Application refused as the Council had not the power. The water committee reported that if all charges had been collected there would have been a surplus of \$11 over and above expenses. The practice of taking water from the streets and wasting water was condemned. Report received and adopted. The contract for blasting rock on Blanchard street was awarded to Wm. Johns at \$2.24 per cubic yard. On motion of Coun. Wiggins second section 7 of the Buildings By-law was repealed and the thickness of walls left to the discretion of the firewardens. The rock crusher project was laid over for two months.

Coun. Shears said he had been deputed to see what had been done at the cemetery. He found that swamp spruce and large firs had been planted without any probability of their growing.

Coun. Boyd said that there were councillors on the board who were in the habit of telling falsehoods.

Coun. Shears insisted on Coun. Boyd retracting that statement.

Coun. Boyd would not retract.

Coun. Wilson could see no reason for councillors losing temper.

Coun. Baker contended that Coun. Boyd should be called on to retract the statement that Coun. Shears was in the habit of telling falsehoods.

Coun. Kinsman thought Coun. Boyd had gone too far.

Coun. Boyd would take nothing back.

A motion to adjourn was here carried, no voting being counted with the ayes.

Coun. Shears said he would bring the matter up at the next meeting.

FUNERAL.—The funeral of the late William Galley was attended yesterday afternoon by a large number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The procession left the residence shortly after two o'clock and proceeded to St. John's church where the Rev. Mr. Jenks conducted the services, taking the lesson from 1 Cor. 15th chap. The procession then proceeded to Ross Bay Cemetery where the remains found their last resting place. Dr. J. B. Matthews, Dr. Davis, Geo. Morison, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Englehardt, Geo. Welch, Frank Burgess and Geo. Kirsop acted as pall-bearers. The funeral was conducted by Mr. Hayward.

Dress and Mantle Making.

MISS DAVEY has returned to Victoria from San Francisco and takes this method to inform her customers that she has resumed business at the old stand. Her patronage is solicited. Cutting and fitting a specialty.

A Hint.

If you wish to save yourself, your family, and your friends a world of suffering and pain, which at present they endure needlessly, and also save many dollars in Doctor's bills, go at once to the nearest store and buy a few bottles of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

TESTIMONIAL.

VICTORIA, March 17th, 1882.

I have used St. Jacobs' Oil for Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Chapped Hands and have never found its equal. It cures as if by magic, and for Rheumatism alone I consider it worth its weight in gold.

MERRIT PERRY.

A. M. HAMILTON, Workman, writes:

"For weeks I was troubled with a swollen ankle, which caused me much pain and annoyance. Mr. Maybee, of this place, recommended Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for it. I tried it, and before one bottle was used I was cured. It is an article of great value."

40

AYER'S AGUE CURE is the only medicine in existence which may be considered an absolute antidote for fever and ague, and kindred diseases. It not only affords immediate relief, but it eradicates the malarial poison which produces the disease, without leaving any enervating or injurious effect, as is the case with many of the ague medicines advertised.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR is one of the most striking and pleasing characteristics and can easily be obtained by using Cingalose Hair Renewer. Price, 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is no new preparation for the public to experiment with; its success is unparalleled for restoring gray hair to its natural color, promoting its growth, and producing new hair on bald heads.

As a purifier of the blood, Ayer's Sarsaparilla has no equal. It wonderfully improves the complexion, and brings to old and young the bloom of health.

CUSTOMS BLANKS.—Duty blanks with the new form of oath attached are now on sale at The Colonist stationery store.

McTAVISH & ANDERSON'S St. Patrick potatoes may be obtained at Mr. A. O'Brien's store, corner Government and Fort streets.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE COLONIST.

LAST NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.

THE CHINESE BILL WILL PROBABLY BE VETOED.

The Liberals Win in Carnarvon.

IRELAND STILL DISTURBED

HEAVY WEATHER IN MANITOBA.

THE PORT MOODY SECTION CONTRACT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LARGE FIRE IN TORONTO.

EASTERN STATES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The "Evening Critic" publishes the following:

It was stated at the capital today on the authority of Gen. B. F. Butler that the president had concluded to veto the Chinese bill and that the matter would be finally settled at a cabinet meeting this p. m. Gen. Butler, who is a warm advocate of the bill, had a long interview with the president last night and is quoted as saying today that he was satisfied from the president's remarks that the bill would be vetoed to day or to-morrow. Members of the Pacific coast delegation today said that they did not believe it was true. The president, it is added, does not object to restricting immigration, but will state to congress that the time is excessive and that if congress will reduce it to ten years he will sign the bill. Facts regarding the consideration of the Chinese bill in today's cabinet session are substantially as follows: Owing to the amount of time consumed in routine matters there was very little opportunity for discussing the Chinese bill. The president, therefore, adjourned further discussion on the subject until the next cabinet session.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The "Evening Journal's" Pine Bluff, Arkansas, special says Mrs. Ballard, of Lincoln county, after disagreement with her husband took her children aged 7 and 4 years and a 4 months' old infant, and repaired to a pond near her house where she broke the necks of the two infants and threw the bodies into the pond and drowned herself and the infant. The family were respectable.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Hundreds of telegrams from all over the country, excepting the Pacific coast, have been received at the White House asking the president not to sign the Chinese bill.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 29.—The liberal candidate, Jones, is returned to parliament from Carnarvon district.

LONDON, March 29.—A placard is posted in Dublin menacing the members of parliament for that city because of their supposed intention to vote for cloture.

The Great Northamptonshire stakes were won by Son of York.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 29.—Four additional arrests in connection with the shooting of McMahon have been made and ammunition and rifles seized. It is supposed the Fenian documents were all captured in the house of one of the assassins whose father and brother are arrested.

CANADA.

TORONTO, March 29.—A fire last night destroyed John Oliver & Co.'s planing mills, the Toronto Wheel Co.'s and Consolidated Paraffine Co.'s works. Loss, \$60,000.

A St. Paul's Winnipeg special reports a heavy snowstorm all over the Canadian Pacific which will block travelling until warm weather. The storms at Winnipeg have been unprecedentedly severe this season.

OTTAWA, March 29.—First regular party vote of session took place in the House of Commons last night on a motion to go into committee of supply.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie moved an amendment in which he set forth facts respecting the letting of the contract to Mr. Onderdonk for the construction of the Port Moody and Emory section of the Canadian Pacific railway for two hundred thousand dollars more than Messrs. Charlebois & Macdonald of Montreal offered to perform the work. He supported the motion in a brief and pointed speech.

Sir Charles Tupper, minister of railways, did not deny the facts of the case, but alleged that the reason he had not awarded the contract to Charlebois and Macdonald was that he considered they were not in a pecuniary situation to carry out the contract and that one member of the firm had already failed in a contract with the government. Members on both sides the house joined in the discussion which was the most exciting of the session. A vote was taken and the motion negatived—50 yeas to 128 nays. The house sat till 2:50 p. m.

NEW ARRIVALS OF PIANOS BY PRINCES ROYAL.—Messrs. Bagnall & Co. have just received direct from the manufacturers some of the finest Pianos ever imported, containing all the latest improvements. A visit to their establishment will repay the trouble. Another shipment of pianos, choice violins, flutes, cornets and other instruments to arrive by Yucca, now due. A few secondhand Pianos for sale. An immense stock of Sheet and Book Music which will be sold cheap for cash.

We highly recommend the French Balsam of Honey as a sure cure for coughs and colds. Try it, only 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Moore & Co. dw

THE DRYDOCK INQUIRY.

McNAMEE and Co. to C. C. of L. W.

ESQUIMALT, Sept. 16th, 1881.

SIR.—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. stating:

1st. That the resident engineer has been obliged to repeat by letter that progress on the dock work has not been hastened, and further remarks that the dock cannot be completed by the contract time provided the present rate is continued.

That the engineer also complains of the inadequacy of men and material now on the works and considers them to be "entirely disproportionate to what they should be."

2nd. You draw our attention to getting out sandstone and state that our Mr. Robertson promised in July last and on the 3rd inst. to have sandstone quarried out without delay and further that there is no pretence for delay having notified us from time to time to proceed with our contract as it stands.

3rd. That you trust Mr. Robertson's promise will be carried out and that very much greater progress on the works will take place otherwise you will be compelled to enforce those clauses of the contract which are provided to meet the causes of complaint now existing.

4th. Stating that the Board of Trade of the city of Victoria considered it their duty to lately call the attention of the Dominion minister of railways to the slow progress we are making, also informing us that address contained in the report referred to has been published in the newspapers and remarking that it had probably been read by you, and further adding "I mention the circumstances to show you that the complaints with respect to your management of the works are not confined to this department but are widespread and as I believe almost universal in this section of the province." And lastly, expressing to be obliged to write us in such a strain as you will prefer congratulating us on the rapid prosecution of the work to being compelled "to complain of your dilatoriness and repeated breaches of your contract."

In reply we have the honor to inform you:

1st. That the resident engineer appears to have misunderstood the report, a great misapprehension. It could be scarcely possible that he was acquainted with the fact that on the 6th April last negotiations were commenced between the provincial government and ourselves with a view of substituting granite for sandstone and brick in the dock and that up to the present moment we have received no instructions as to which material is to be used, although we have at all times been written to your department on the subject.

With regard to the number of men we have employed, we beg to state that we engaged all we can obtain and keep standing advertisements in the newspapers drawing the attention of workmen to our requirement. We may remark that white labor is at present very scarce not only in this province but over the entire coast and the few men that are obtainable are not so cheaply secured as the Chinese labor, which we can scarcely be rated as reliable workmen. Many of them work a few days, then leave without warning to load ships or undertake any other occasional work that may offer. The same difficulty has been experienced by the Yale-Savona Railway contractors and provided they had been hampered with restrictions against the employment of Chinese labor as we are in our contract it is doubly difficult for us to work would have been completed by the present date.

2nd. With regard to our Mr. Robertson having promised on different occasions to commence quarrying sandstone without delay we beg to state that gentlemen informs us that he has no recollection of having given any promise to that effect. Such an impression probably arose from a misinterpretation of some casual verbal communication.

We addressed your department on the subject of material to be used in the construction of the dock on the 13th inst. a reply to which we are anxiously awaiting. Adverting to the statement that we have been notified from time to time to proceed with our contract "as it stands" we beg to submit that no such notification has reached us since the 6th April '81.

3rd. We are anxious to push the work as rapidly as possible and are doing our best to forward the construction of the dock and regret that you should have thought it necessary to allude to the penal clauses in our contract. Under the circumstances we respectfully submit that in adopting such a course we are scarcely being treated with the amount of consideration we are fairly entitled to, at the same time taking into consideration the distressing delays that occur in the payment of all our certificates.

4th. We read with surprise the allusion (in the newspapers) to the graving dock contract in the address of the Board of Trade of the city of Victoria to the hon. the minister of railways, &c. Such an *ex parte* statement appeared to us so entirely out of the province of the Board of Trade and so manifestly unfair to ourselves that we made it our business to enquire of a number of the members of the board how such a statement came to be introduced in the address. Every member so interrogated denied any knowledge of the allusion referred to and was at a loss to understand how it crept into the document, admitting at the same time its utter unfairness to us as a contracting party. With regard to the last paragraph of your letter we beg to state that we have pushed the work on our contract as quickly as possible under very disadvantageous circumstances. In the first place we commenced the work last fall and carried it on through an unusually severe winter, thereby entailing great outlay and unforeseen expense. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather we succeeded in getting the work fairly under way by last spring, and obtained on the 8th March '81, a certificate for \$10,900. This certificate after great difficulty and anxious delays was paid on the 15th July last; a detention of over four months. Since March great headway has been made with the brick and concrete foundations, pier-head, &c., &c., and work has been commenced on the entrance invert. Excavation in rock has also been steadily proceeding. About the 15th of August last another certificate was granted us for some \$14,000 which has not yet been paid. We respectfully submit that these irregularities in the payment of the sums due us are a serious inconvenience and loss.

In conclusion we beg to state that we are making preparations to proceed with the work of placing stone material in the ground with all practicable speed on being notified as to the nature of the rock to be used in the dock works.

(Signed) F. B. McNAMEE & Co.

per J. J. ROBERTSON.

McNAMEE and Co. to C. C. of L. W.

ESQUIMALT, Sept. 21st, 1881.

SIR.—We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 6th inst. informing us that our communica-

tion of the 21st ultimo, requesting the removal of Mr. Muir was referred to Mr. Bennett, the resident engineer, for his report, and enclosing an extract from that gentleman's reply, and further stating that, under the circumstances, you do not feel justified in removing Mr. Muir. We beg to state that we have carefully perused the extract from Mr. Bennett's report on the subject of the removal of Mr. Muir, and fail to see in it more than a general certificate of steadiness of habits, and capability as a machinist. These qualities we have never disputed that Mr. Muir possessed, and on referring to our letter can see nothing that implied anything to the contrary. With regard to Mr. Muir holding a certificate from the Dominion steam-boat inspector, we were aware that he held such a document, the fees for procuring the same having been paid by us some time subsequent to the commencement of work on our contract. We may here state that on two occasions recently the engine house was in imminent danger of destruction by fire, through Mr. Muir's gross carelessness, in depositing hot cinders in his coal car, and leaving it in close proximity to the engine house buildings.

On the first occasion, the fire was discovered by our men, who were working on the night shift, and put out by them, the only damage being the partial charring of the car body.

On the second occasion, during an afternoon, some few weeks since, the coal car was again discovered by our men to be on fire, and the flames had gained such headway that it was necessary to carry water and put out the blaze before the car could be approached and removed to a safe distance from the engine-house.

Mr. Muir has done some small pieces of work for us during the past year all of which, as near as we remember, are enumerated in the extract from Mr. Bennett's report above mentioned. We fail to see how the change of engineers in this case can affect the safety of the government machinery, except for the better protection of it, provided some equally competent and less careless man fills the position. The first engineer employed on the pumping and other machinery (a Mr. Grant) we understand gave every satisfaction, as a practical machinist, but for some cause other than incompetency Mr. Muir superseded him.

For the reasons set forth we consider we are making a reasonable request in asking for a further change of engineers. We submit that as we pay the engineer large wages, we are fairly entitled to his services, during any working hours that he may be unemployed on the pumps and machinery, at any reasonable machinist's rate we may set him at.

We further respectfully submit that the appointment of the engineer is solely in the hands of the government, and his wages are paid by the contractors, the latter are entitled to consideration. Mr. A. Muir has persistently treated every resident member of our firm discourteously, and also acted in such a manner before our employees as to bring us into contempt, thereby breaking up the harmony and good feeling which should exist between masters and workmen. Mr. Muir has distinctly refused, in the presence of our men to pay any attention to our reasonable requests. On being asked (in the presence of a number of our workmen) on one occasion, if he considered driving a pumping engine for about ten minutes, in twenty-four hours was a day's work, he replied, "That is all I was hired to do, and you had better ask Mr. Bennett, he is my boss," or words to that effect. It cannot be but admitted that when a person is requested to perform any particular work there is a cheerful way of complying with such request, and also a disagreeable, and dissatisfied mode of setting about it. Mr. Muir has invariably adopted the latter course, when politely asked to assist us during his spare time; and in fact any thing he has done has been performed as if he had no connection with us directly or indirectly, and that he was being thoroughly overworked and imposed upon.

Mr. Muir furthermore has made a practice of talking about our business affairs with visitors, and others, clearly showing that he has more leisure time on his hands than is beneficial, and that his feelings are antagonistic to our interests. We regret having to make the above remarks concerning Mr. Muir, and had hoped that the reasons set forth in our letter of the 31st August last would have been sufficient to have justified you in complying with our request.

Pending a final settlement of this, to us, vexatious question, we notified Mr. Muir on the 10th instant that we only considered ourselves liable for his wages at the rate of \$2.50 per working day of ten hours. We have therefore to request under the circumstances, that you will be good enough to reconsider your decision on this matter, and accede to the request conveyed in our letter of the 31st ultimo, and remove Mr. Muir from his position as engineer.

McNAMEE & Co., per J. J. ROBERTSON.

J. J. ROBERTSON to McNAMEE & Co.

ESQUIMALT, Sept. 16th, 1881.

GENTLEMEN.—As requested I have carefully perused the letter from the C. C., dated 14th inst., with reference to certain promises alleged to have been made to that gentleman on the matter of procuring stone material for the dock works.

I beg to state that I remember having a general conversation with the C. C., on about the 15th July last, the subject of which was, to the best of my recollection, concerning the inconsistency of certain members of the local house of assembly, in voting for the substitution of granite for sandstone and brick on the dock work, yet at the same time privately condemning such an alteration.

Being so firmly convinced of the inexpediency of using sandstone in the dock, after the discovery of first class granite, within a reasonable distance of Esquimalt harbour.

I have on many occasions referred to the matter, together with other topics, in different verbal communications I have held with the C. C., but I am unable to fix the dates of occurrences. With regard to the C. C.'s visit to the works, on the 5th of this month, and the conversation that then took place between us, the majority of the remarks, as near as I remember, were to the effect, that it would appear advisable to invite Mr. W. Bennett's assistance on conducting the work, as that gentleman had experience collected from the personal superintendence of twenty graving docks. The conversation also turned to the question of the scarcity of white labour in this Province and other general subjects. During the entire conversation, which lasted, say, 15 minutes, there was no impression conveyed to my mind that the C. C. had informed the dock contractors through me that the government had finally decided to use sandstone and brick in the dock works.

(Signed) J. J. ROBERTSON.

Mr. W. T. DRAKE has removed his Coal office to J. P. Davies' auction rooms Wharf street.

Mr. HAYWARD begs to intimate that he has lately seized by the customs authorities were not imported by him.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO TAILORS.

A GOOD COAT-MAKER WANTED. Apply to W. ELSON, Merchant Tailor, West Westminster.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE TENANT SCHOOL wish to engage the services of a daily certified Teacher. Applications received until April 30th next. Salary \$50 per month.

J. KIRKLAND, Sec. T. B.

1,000 LILY OF THE VALLEY

JUST ARRIVED FROM ENGLAND. AT 60 CENTS EACH. Mr. MITCHELL, Nursery, Menzies street, Victoria.

TO HOUSE CARPENTERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED UP TO APRIL 15TH for the construction of a Drawing Office and Pattern Shop. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of ANDREW GRAY, Consulting Engineer and Draughtsman, mh20 Government st., Victoria.

Theatre Royal.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT!

VIC. AMATEUR ORCHESTRA

Thursday, April 13th, 1882.

The programme will consist of CHORUSES, SOLOS, DUETS, &c., by well known amateurs. The Orchestra will perform several Operatic Selections, Overtures, Marches, &c., by some of the most eminent composers.

ADMISSION: Tickets, 50 cents each. Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. Bagnall & Co.'s without extra charge.

Doors open at 7:30; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A ROCKY Patch, with 8 feet over at ordinary low water, exists about 100 feet N. E. of Beaver Rock. The buoy marked No. 7 is anchored close to it on the channel side.

Shoal Point just open of Laurel Point S. 60° W. leads 20 to 30 feet clear of rock to the southwest.

Limit Point in one with point at west end of Rock Bay Bridge N. N. W. leads 60 to 70 feet clear to the Eastward, or Healds Bay wharf chimney open of Perry Boathouse leads well clear to the Eastward.

Dept. Marine and Fisheries, Victoria, B.C., 21st March, 1882. mh26d

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON ENGLAND.

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO (1782).

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THIS OFFICE ARE guaranteed by a numerous and wealthy Property, in addition to a large Invested Capital, and the promptitude and liberality with which claims upon it have always been met are well known and acknowledged.

LOSSES PAID IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS HAVE EXCEEDED TWELVE MILLIONS STERLING.

INSURANCES EFFECTED THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

AT THE LOWEST RATES TAKEN BY ANY OTHER INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOS. C. NUTTALL - AGENT

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

20th March, 1882. mh26d

SACRED CONCERT

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

WILL BE HELD IN THE

METHODIST CHURCH, PANDORA ST., ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 4TH.

Under the direction of Mr. T. WILSON.

SOLOS, DUETS AND CHORUSES FROM THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORS.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Mr. Hibben's Doors open at 7:15; to commence at 7:45 sharp. mh29

VIENNA MARKET

NEW AND ENLARGED PREMISES.

NEW GOODS AND LOW PRICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOR to announce that he has removed his

POULTRY, FISH AND FRUIT MARKET

TO GOVERNMENT STREET, nearly opposite the Arcade Restaurant.

He is now prepared to supply Families, Hotels and Dealers with the freshest and best descriptions of articles. California Fruits received by every steamer.

Island and Mainland Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Fruits and Vegetables, and a well selected stock of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERY.

Always on hand. mh20

FRANCE.

CONTINENTAL AND COLONIAL AGENCY.

(INCORPORATED.)

RUE DE CHARBOL, PARIS.

TRANSACTS EVERY DESCRIPTION OF COMMISSION Merchand and General Agency Business.

All Indents executed at Manufacturers' most favorable terms, and discounts conceded to clients.

CONDITIONS.—Two and a half per cent. Commission when Bankers' Draft on London or Paris accompanies Order. Special terms to regular correspondents.

Produce taken charge of and realized to best advantage. Cash advanced on consignments.

The Agency Represents, Buys and Sells for Firms Public Securities, Estates and Properties bought and sold. Loans, Mortgages, Mines and Industrial Investments, etc., negotiated.

Manufacturers and Producers can have suitable articles introduced to the markets on advantageous conditions.

Price List on application.

BANKERS.—PARIS: George Watson, Esq., 20 Boulevard des Capucines.—LONDON: The London and County Bank, 5, Victoria street, Westminster.

Address:—The Manager, Continental and Colonial Agency, 14, Rue de Charbol, Paris. a-26d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE INTERESTED IN THE CELEBRATION of His Majesty's Birthday by a Regatta are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the City Hall on MONDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

By order, C. G. GOSLER, President.

CANADIAN HAMS, BACON, BUTTER & CHEESE.

For Sale by RICHARD CARR, WHARF STREET.

PROPERTY'S

EBONY BLACKING,

A FRIULIAN, SELF-POLISHING, WATERPROOF LINTED OIL ONLY NATURE, AND BEING EXTERIORLY FINE FROM

ACID PREVENTS RUBBING.

Unlike other Blacking the Ebony requires no brushing. Applied by means of the sponge attached to the can it immediately produces a beautiful jet polish which remains bright in the wettest weather; only needs to be used once or twice a week, and is suitable for ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes of every description. For sale by

RICHARD CARR, Wharf street.

S. J. PITTS

OFFERS FOR SALE

THE COLONIST editorial rooms are in telephone communication with the central office, with Equidistant and with the residence of the proprietor. Persons having news or other information to communicate will confer a favor by transmitting it to this office through the instrument of the nearest subscriber.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ENTERED.
Mar. 20.—Str Pilot, Burrard Inlet
Str Woodside, 38000.

CLEARED.
Mar. 20.—Str Pilot, Pt Townsend
Str Princess Louise, New Westminster
Str Woodside, 38000.

PASSENGERS.

Per ss. GEO. W. ELDER, for San Francisco—C. H. Robertson and wife, Mrs. Broderick and 2 children, Louis C. d'Honnegue, Mrs. Wm. Lewis and child, J. A. Spencer, Frank Webster and 1 in storage.

Per str ENTERPRISE, in New Westminster—Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Wadhams, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Morris, Miss Tyson, Capt. J. Irving, J. McArthur, P. Briggs, Rev. Mr. Hall, Titton, R. McLeese, J. Reer, T. B. Pearson, S. Adair, Walter, C. H. Charley, J. McKinnley, J. Stott, Quaglini, Kerynough, F. McLean, Hudson, Royston, N. Ash, Leamy, Fee.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. James Turner, Thomas McQuigley to Catherine Ann, second daughter of A. McKinnley, Esq., Lac-La-Hache.

At the same time and place, by the Rev. James Turner, Archibald Isaac, second son of A. McKinnley, Esq., to Mary Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Peter Ogden, H. B. Co.

At the residence of H. Brown, Esq., Richmond, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Turner, John Christian Hagerman to Maria Katharina Meckle.

BIRTHS.

In this city, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. S. A. Copland, of a son.

In Yale, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. William Dodd, agent B.C. Express Co., of twins, boys.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

A Southern Pass Selected.

KICKING HORSE THE POINT OF INGRESS INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Special Dispatch to The Colonist.)

CHICAGO, March 28.

The Times of Winnipeg, Manitoba, says that acting on the request of the Canadian Pacific Railroad Co., the Dominion government will apply to Parliament for power to change the route of line through the Rockies, which act provides that it shall be by the Yellowhead Pass. It is probable the power will be given to the Governor-General in Council to decide the route.

The company has selected Kicking Horse as best of passes. It is expected the Missouri will open early and the survey party to be sent from Winnipeg for work on the Rockies be dispatched not later than the middle of March. Bismarck can be reached in about 48 hours from Winnipeg. Then some days will be consumed in getting up the Missouri to Benton, from which point a party will proceed overland to Fort Calgary.

THE ISLAND RAILWAY.

Messrs. Dunsinuir & Diggle, with whom are associated Messrs. Crocker & Stanford of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, have secured (so far as the Dominion government can grant it) the franchise to build a line of railway from Victoria to Nanaimo within two years from date of commencement. The consideration is a conveyance of the unoccupied portion of the coal belt lying between Victoria and Courtenay river, Comox, with a possible money subsidy from the Dominion government.

What Some People Say.

That the renowned Frank Campbell flung his banner to the breeze yesterday. It bears the proud legend "The Colonist" in brilliant colors. Long may it wave!

That there is now an absolute certainty of the Island railway being commenced and completed at an early date.

That Andrew Gray's advertisement is full of interest for mechanics.

That some of the ships are turning away work for want of hands. This ought not to be.

That a few copies of The Weekly Colonist for mailing by the steamer to-day, remain unsold at this office.

That Mr. Onderdonk has called tenders for 7000 piles for the Port Moody wharf and also wants two million feet of lumber.

That steam was got up on the Western and Pacific Slopes last evening and everything worked satisfactorily. That both boats will leave to-night for the river.

Canadian Rifle Team.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 12, 1882.

Captain McNaughton, of Colong, has been appointed second in command of the Wimbledon team of 1882. It is understood that Captain Tolton, of Ottawa, will be offered the command of the team.

PERSONAL.—Dr. C. Louis d'Honnegue, will leave by the mail steamer to-day for the east. During his stay here the doctor has been engaged in placing the works of the Burrard Inlet Fishing Co. in a state of efficiency. He leaves the province favorably impressed with its great natural resources which, he thinks, are capable of unlimited expansion. It is not at all unlikely that Dr. d'Honnegue will return soon to embark in one or more of the many enterprises which offer inducement for profitable investment.

THE Ladies' Conversation will take place this evening at St. James' Hall. The ladies have arranged a "surprise" for the visitors.

THE MINORITY REPORT ON THE DOCK.

A BUCKET OF GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH

FROM HANS HELGENSEN AND ROBT. CALBRAITH.

No One to Blame But the Resident Engineer.

TELLING SPEECH BY MR. SMITHE

FEEBLE AND WISHY WASHY REPLY

By the Minister of Finance.

WEDNESDAY, March 29.

The galleries were densely crowded long before the opening of the House. Mr. Speaker having taken the chair at 2:05 o'clock, prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Stephen.

REPORT.
Mr. Galbraith presented the minority report of the drydock committee.

REPORT.
Of the undersigned members of the Graving Dock Committee appointed by this House.

MR. SPEAKER.—We have the honour to submit the following report as the result of our investigation into all matters connected with the Esquimalt Graving Dock:—

1st. That there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in the report lately presented by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee, that Mr. Beaven suppressed a part of the correspondence from Mr. Sprout, stating that further cement than what had been ordered would be required.

2nd. That the engineers by their report in October, 1874, made after a personal inspection of the dock site by Mr. Morris, estimated the total cost of the present dock at £100,000.

3rd. That the engineers decided that the cement which had been purchased in the first place for a dock intended to have been constructed by the Province with Dominion aid, should be turned into and used in the construction of the present dock, which was undertaken on a promise from the Imperial government to give £50,000 towards it.

4th. That the Elliott government took office in January, 1876, and as appears by the correspondence the first specifications drawn for the dock were submitted to Mr. Vernon, then chief commissioner of lands and works, by the engineers for his approval.

5th. That these specifications proved that the government should supply all the cement for the dock, and were approved of by Mr. Vernon.

6th. That by their agreement with the government, Messrs. Kinipple & Morris were not entitled to claim the sum of £2,500 from the government until they had furnished three complete sets of estimates, plans, specifications, and bills of quantities to the government, and until the government accepted them in writing.

7th. That in a letter of the 21st day of July, 1877, the chief commissioner, Mr. Vernon, acknowledged the receipt of the above documents and accepted them in writing, and, in conjunction with Mr. Smith, paid the engineers \$12,250 for them.

8th. That although Mr. Vernon's letter alleges that he received estimates of the work from the engineers and paid for them, his evidence before the Committee shows that he received no such estimates.

9th. That by the above acceptance in writing Mr. Vernon completely disposed of all prior questions as to the class of dock to be built, and finally arranged that the dock should be of the size and character of the present one, and that all the cement required for it should be supplied by the government.

10th. That on no occasion have the engineers intimated that more cement than the original quantity would be needed, except in the specifications and bills of quantities agreed to by Mr. Vernon.

11th. That while Mr. Bennett's evidence shows that he checked off all the machinery, he does not seem to have given the cement any attention, or to have ever checked and compared the quantities received with the quantities required by the specifications, as he should have done.

12th. That on the 29th December, 1879, nearly two months prior to the letting of the dock contract, the present chief commissioner asked for and obtained from the resident engineer an estimate of the total cost of the dock, which the latter approximately fixed at \$18,000.

13th. That Mr. Wilson, as chairman of a dock committee appointed by this House in 1881, asked for and obtained from the resident engineer a detailed estimate of the total cost of the work, which Mr. Bennett fixed approximately at \$620,161.30.

14th. That the duty of the above committee was essentially and almost wholly one of enquiry into the cost of the dock, yet the accuracy of the resident engineer's estimate was never questioned in Mr. Wilson's report to the House, and the estimate seems to have been accepted as correct.

15th. That, in the opinion of the Hon. Jos. W. Truth, an estimate of the cost of the work could only be properly based upon the plans, specifications, and bills of quantities, the latter of which show the quantity of concrete and cement required.

16th. That the resident engineers should, therefore, as a matter of ordinary duty and precaution, have calculated the cement required on the figures set out in the engineers' bill of quantities attached to the specifications.

17th. That he cannot have done so, as he only made provision in his estimate of the total cost of the dock for 100 tons of cement in addition to the quantity originally on hand.

18th. That although the resident engineer informed the chief commissioner that he had to use more cement than originally contemplated to bring it up to the standard, yet in his letters to the chief commissioner; and in his interviews with him, when asked for advice and consulted, he led the chief commissioner to believe that no more than 100 tons would be required, and that even this amount would not be necessary except running water from springs in the foundations was met with. The resident engineer also provided in his

annual estimates submitted for a vote of this house in 1879 and 1880, for 100 tons of cement only, although in the latter year the dock was in course of construction.

19th. That he never seems to have informed himself of the cement required by the bills of quantities and specifications until he was directed in November last to go over them carefully so as to justify his first application then made for more than 100 tons.

20th. That on the 12th of November, 1881, he accordingly reported for the first time that 4,400 tons would be required.

21st. That the several calculations have since been made by him and other engineers, showing a considerable increase of these figures.

22nd. That Messrs. Kinipple & Morris, in reply to two telegrams sent them, have informed the chief commissioner that 5,000 tons is the total quantity needed under the bills of quantities. The last telegram is dated the 16th of March inst. Deducting the original 716 tons from this amount the balance would be about 4,400 tons.

23rd. That, assuming the figures of these eminent engineers to be correct, the further cost of the work would be about \$165,000. This would include the caisson and all the cement required, which it may reasonably be inferred can be procured at much lower rates than hitherto, in consequence of the larger quantity wanted.

The payment of this sum of \$165,000 can be partially met by about \$150,000, which will be available from the subsidies of \$500,000 after completing the work at Messrs. McNamee's contract price of \$851,500, thus leaving the Province to provide in the future for \$15,000, or \$20,000 at most.

24th. That Mr. Bennett's agreement with Messrs. Kinipple & Morris required him to give his whole and undivided attention to the dock work.

That his private agreement with Messrs. Kinipple & Morris, as to terms of service and salary, is not contained in any agreement between the government and the engineers.

25th. That by the terms of their agreement with the government, they agreed to supply and pay the salary of the resident engineer until the dock should be completed, the time for completion being left indefinite; and no consent has ever been given to vary this agreement in this or any other respect.

26th. That the contractors for the dock have not supplied their own cement, but the advice of Mr. Morris given in 1874 that they should take it over has been in practice followed, as it has been taken and used by them.

27th. That in any event, it was decided in 1877 and agreed upon by Messrs. Kinipple & Morris and Mr. Vernon as chief commissioner, that the cement should be supplied by the government and a clause to that effect was consequently inserted, and now appears in the specifications which Mr. Vernon accepted in writing.

28th. That the changes in the specifications by the present chief commissioner were made so as to make them conform to the laws of the Province, and that they in no way absolve the engineers from their responsibilities as they are responsible for the advice given to the chief commissioner by the resident engineer.

29th. That the chief commissioner more than once directed Mr. Bennett to go over his calculations as to the 4,400 tons, and verify them so as to place them if possible beyond doubt.

30th. That the orders for cement lately given by the government in consequence of the engineer's errors were fully justified under the circumstances, and were authorized by the dock acts of 1879 and 1881.

31st. That the cement purchased in San Francisco was ordered by the chief commissioner personally from Welch, Rithot and Co., and the quality stipulated for was the best Portland cement, of White of London.

32nd. That the government in depending upon the advice and recommendations of the engineers and resident engineer in all matters relating to dock material and construction, have acted prudently, and no blame can in fairness be attached to them for having been led into error, either by the engineers or by the resident engineer, the latter of whom supplied two estimates of the total cost of the work, the first of which, amounting to about \$618,000, was given as already stated to the chief commissioner before the contract was let, and the latter amounting to \$620,161.30 was shown to him in February, 1881, before it was handed to the dock committee of last session.

33rd. That the dock committee of last session, of which Mr. Wilson was chairman, was similarly misled by the resident engineer, and hence no suggestion of carelessness on their part has been made, though their special duty was to enquire into the total cost of the dock, in connection with a proposal to substitute granite for sandstone.

(Signed) R. L. T. CALBRAITH, H. HELGENSEN.

Mr. Galbraith moved that the minority report be received and printed.

Mr. Smith moved the consideration of the majority report of the drydock committee.

Mr. Wilson suggested that the minority report should be printed before the majority report was considered.

Mr. Smith said that he had no objection to that course; but he did not think the minority report altered the case or would improve matters for the government.

Mr. Walker thought the hon. gentleman should go on with his remarks.

Mr. Williams did not think the House should hear the debate until both reports were printed.

Mr. Ferguson said the minority report was out of order. The question was whether the report of the committee should be rejected or accepted. The first report came from the whole committee; the report just read was a report of only two members.

Mr. Drummond, who seemed to be very much excited upbraided Mr. Ferguson for want of parliamentary knowledge. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wilson rose to a question of privilege. He said he did not wish to refer to the remarks made the other day by the leader of the government. It was a credit to the premier they were very discreditable to this House, but what the premier had said referred to another party—a lady. The premier had quoted Mr. Fell as reporting that he (Mr. Wilson) had said Mrs. Hayward had received the school examination papers from Mr. Wolfenden in advance of the examination.

Mr. Fell has stated that the premier had no authority for using his name in that connection. Mr. Hayward, he (Mr. Wilson) had heard, addressed a note through a solicitor to Mr. Fell demanding an explanation and Mr. Fell wrote back through a solicitor that he had not originated the report and had in fact never even heard the scandalous statement made by any other person. A gentleman

had since informed him (Mr. Wilson) that Mr. Walker's own brother had circulated the report, and another gentleman said he had traced the story to the premier himself. The premier had sworn before the drydock committee that the cement was ordered when Mr. DeCosmos was premier. He (Mr. Wilson) had received a telegram from Mr. DeCosmos to say that the sworn statement of Mr. Walker was untrue. He (Mr. Wilson) would not characterize the statement of the premier made under oath as a falsehood. He did not descend to such severity himself; but he regretted to find that the premier always did on the slightest provocation.

Mr. Walker said that his evidence respecting Mr. DeCosmos was a "slip," which he corrected shortly afterwards. As to the Foll scandal he said that he was going up Fort street one evening when Mr. Fell came out and showed him a letter from Mr. Hayward's solicitor and said William Wilson had told him about the papers. More than that, Mr. Wilson also told him (Mr. Walker), and continued the premier, I went to Mr. Justice Robertson (a voice—Dead man!) and asked him to sit as a commissioner to hear the charge against Mr. Wolfenden.

Mr. Wilson—I distinctly and solemnly deny the correctness of the premier's statement so far as it relates to me. It is as entirely untrue as his remark about Mr. DeCosmos.

Mr. Smith said that the leader of the government, in place of defending himself and his government had resorted to the discreditable legal tactics of abusing the opposite counsel. (Hear.) The hon. member for Cariboo was perfectly right. The minority report was out of order. A report was considered in a full committee, voted upon and adopted in full committee. This so-called minority report was the emanation of but two members and as a report had no status in the House. Every allegation in the report of the committee could be proved. It had been carefully considered and the hon. gentleman who now sent in a minority report were unable to dispute a single sentence of it. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to show that the cement was bought in 1874 for a seawall and cofferdam. He produced a letter written by Mr. Sprout on the 14th July, 1874, and showed that Mr. Sprout wrote that the entrance wall or quay of the dock would consume about 650 tons. That letter placed the question beyond dispute. Messrs. Beaven and Walker were then respectively chief commissioner and attorney-general.

Mr. Walker—Dr. A. H. and Mr. Armstrong were members of the same government.

Mr. Smith—Very true; but the matter was entirely in the hands of the chief commissioner and attorney-general. All the provincial secretary had to do was to forward the dispatches upon the information furnished by the chief commissioner. The matter was never discussed in executive council at all. If a man went to build a house would he not ask how many bricks would be necessary to complete it? But here was a government that foolishly imagined that 650 tons of cement would be necessary to complete the dock.

Mr. Beaven's report, dated 20th Nov., 1875, Mr. Beaven made no reference to the facts contained in Mr. Sprout's letter relating to additional cement being required. If he had then this crushing weight would not have been imposed upon the province. (Hear.) If the proposition of the Elliott government to the Imperial government had not been formally withdrawn by the present government, the province would have had no financial responsibility to-day to provide for the dock. The Imperial government was ready to take it. (Mr. Walker—No.) Yes; and the Dominion government were prepared to do the same. Now what was the case? The dock would be taken over by the Dominion government and completed at our cost. The manner in which the present government had mismanaged this affair was most discreditable and the question now was whether the Walker government should be longer allowed to mismanage the affairs—

Mr. Walker—Or allow you to mismanage them.

Mr. Smith—Or allow me to manage them as they should be managed. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Smith then proceeded to read from a letter of Mr. Sprout's written in 1872 to show that further cement than the 650 tons would be necessary. The allegation of the committee was that Mr. Beaven had SUPPRESSED portions of that letter to prevent the country knowing that more cement was necessary. He produced the letter as written and the letter as it appeared in the chief commissioner's report of 1875 and showed sentence for sentence and word for word where these omissions occurred and where the letter had been GARBLED. He charged that the government of the day clearly understood that more cement was necessary. Mr. Armstrong had so testified, and he was a member of the government at the time the cement bargain was made by Mr. Walker. The cry had been heard from the leader of the government at the beginning of the session: "We are not to blame. It was the resident engineer. It was he who misled us. We couldn't help it. 'Twasn't I; 'twas he." (Cheers and laughter.) It was cowardly for the government to attempt to place the blame on a subordinate officer, and he read from "To-day in support of that statement. He would have been ashamed to stand before this House and try to shirk the responsibility by placing it on the shoulders of his subordinate. (Cheers.) The engineer had made mistakes, no doubt; but the chief commissioner and lands and works cannot clear his skirts by this pretence. Alluding to the evidence Mr. Smith showed that the chief commissioner had informed the House that 100 tons only would be necessary. Mr. Bennett informed the chief commissioner that he ought to get 100 tons, then 750 tons, and finally 4400 tons. (Laughter.) The most extraordinary thing about the affair was that Mr. Bennett was still there. That he had misled and deceived his head and yet there he was drawing his pay as usual. The premier did not, even after he had discovered these astonishing blunders, have the estimate verified until he had been prompted to do so by the committee. Six weeks after the last estimate of 4400 tons the premier sent a telegram to Kinipple & Morris asking for their estimate of the quantity of cement required. According to the agreement Kinipple & Morris were required to visit the province once a year. Had they done so? Had they been asked to do so? No. Had they come out they might have seen that it was not necessary to save the amount of concrete at the bottom of the dock that they were now putting in and might have saved at least \$150,000 by the change with the consent of the Imperial Government.

Mr. Walker—Are you going to take water?

Mr. Smith—I'll make you take something stronger than water before I am through with you. (Prolonged laughter and cheers.) Every letter showed that

more cement than the 650 tons was necessary.

Mr. Gallagher thought the hon. gentleman was out of order in reading "them" documents.

Mr. Speaker—They are in order.

Mr. Smith was not surprised to find the hon. member for Kootenay objecting to those letters being read. (Cheers.) He was surprised that the members of the government did not object to their being read.

The government had FORGOTTEN all about the cement necessary, and yet they tell the House "We are not responsible. It is the engineer." The hon. member continued to read from the letters of Mr. Sprout through which, he said, there ran a vein of common sense, and the government would have done well to have consulted them before committing this great blunder. In one of the letters read by Mr. Smith Mr. Sprout speaks of SHIPLOADS OF CEMENT BEING REQUIRED. On the 25th of July, 1874, it was stated, by Mr. Sprout that "650 tons were required for the PRESENT AUTUMN." (Mr. Humphreys—What date is that?) The 25th July, 1874. Was the House aware that the cement now being put into the dock only stood 400 or 500 tons of strain and that some of it stood 1270 pounds in 1874. The estimate of Kinipple & Morris required to complete the dock was based upon the belief that the cement would stand the required strain of 1000.

Upounds. Seven or eight years ago the opposition condemned the purchase of the cement and to save the government the chief commissioner of lands and works SUPPRESSED this correspondence. He (Mr. Smith) had shown the purchase of the cement was a mistake; that it was eaten up by storage and interest and, as the committee's report states, the province had lost more than the first cost through the purchase. Mr. Bennett had since July, 1879, he had not received a provincial appointment and had never received any written instructions from the provincial government. He had no status, and the payment of his salary for nearly three years was illegal. The committee had a perfect right to assume that Mr. Beaven and Mr. Walker knew more cement was necessary. The premier had brought into the committee room a portfolio which he said contained ALL Mr. Sprout's letters and they were at the service of the committee. He afterwards said he had asked Mr. Bennett to make a collection of Mr. Sprout's letters; this Mr. Bennett afterwards denied. Mr. Walker produced letters which he still contended comprised the whole of Mr. Sprout's letters. The committee were not satisfied with this statement and they went to the provincial secretary's office and found that he had produced only the most unimportant letters and left the only important ones behind. (Cheers.) Mr. Bennett had been allowed to move the site of the dock 43 feet 6 inches further away from the cofferdam and THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER DIDN'T KNOW IT. (Laughter.) He was not responsible. Oh! no. And yet Mr. Bennett, having impeded the Imperial subsidy by his course, was still in government employ! No one could tell how much the alterations would cost or what the contractors would demand for them. The premier did not seem to care what they would cost. He took no interest in the dock at all. The strength of the cement put into the dock was from 30 to 50 per cent. below the standard requirement. He feared the Imperial government would now refuse to pay over the subsidy. If this government stood in the place of the Imperial government the province would not get a cent. Mr. Smith next showed that the premier never examined the book of tests to ascertain what the quality of the cement really was. There was not a single statement in the report that was incapable of proof. Mr. Bennett swore "I don't think Mr. Walker ever saw the book." The agreement with the Imperial government provided that there should be no alterations in the dock unless first submitted to the Imperial government. The alterations were not submitted to the Imperial government nor even to this government—and yet the officer remains in the pay of the government. Mr. Walker had largely substituted his own name for that of the engineers and thus increased his own powers and reduced their responsibilities. These specifications had been prepared and passed by the engineers and approved by the Admiralty and here (holding up the book), everyone of the clauses has been altered. Look at them, Mr. Speaker! The hon. gentlemen swore before the committee he knows no more of dock than he does of surgery and yet—see!—he mangled every clause of the specifications. (Sensation.)

Mr. Beaven rose to say he was not chief commissioner when the alterations were made.

Mr. Smith—I know that; I am not blaming you just now. It is the chief commissioner I refer to. The engineer had advised him not to alter the specifications and yet he had done so, by wholesale. The advice of the engineers had been treated with scorn and indignity and their specifications mutilated. After that they never gave any advice except when they were asked for it. The leader of the government made no calculation as to the cost of the dock before making the arrangement with the Dominion government and that government may now step in and finish the dock at the expense of the province. The committee had discovered errors in every item submitted by Mr. Bennett and had corrected his calculations. Yet Mr. Walker had never had one of the engineer's calculations verified. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to quote the estimates of the civil engineers whom the matter was referred, which show that from 6010 tons to 6300 tons of cement will be required to complete the dock. The government had asked the House \$3400 for 100 tons and the government ordered 300 tons of cement, and next they took authority under the Act of 1879 to purchase \$30,000 worth more. He had pointed out at the time how loosely that Act was drawn; but the government had pledged the members not to take advantage of it. Mr. Walker himself had said that the act was only intended to give authority to the government to expend the subsidy as it was received from Canada. The most hazardous and slipshod manner had been adopted in dealing with this dock matter. Orders had been sent by telephone and telegraph without a single scrap of paper remaining in the office to show. Mr. Walker put his mouth to the telephone and shouted "Send for 300 tons of cement to San Francisco." [Roars of laughter and cheers.] So far as the allegations of the committee were concerned, Mr. Smith said he believed and sustained and justified all the allegations of the report. [Hear, hear.] Some members entered the committee room impressed with the idea that there was very little in the charges. They left it fully impressed with the belief that there was a great deal more in them than they had supposed. The leader of the government would follow him and would draw the customary "red herring across the trail." He would refer to the hon. members for Yale, Comox and New West-

minster. He would tell what they hadn't done, but he would never explain what he had done. He would not tell the House that \$200,000 or \$250,000 of the people's money would have to be sunk in the dry dock, when it would have been built by the Dominion, as Mr. Walker well knew, without a single dollar of Dominion money being asked. [Prolonged cheering.]

Mr. Ash said if there were any further manifestations of approval or disapproval he would call attention of the speaker to the fact that there are strangers in the House.

Mr. Walker said he would move that the House at its rising stand adjourned till to-morrow at 2 o'clock.

Mr. Smith said the motion was out of order.

Mr. Speaker—Rule 29 allows the motion.

Mr. Smith—No, it refers only to the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Walker contended that the motion was in order.

Mr. Smith—"That position cannot be sustained, but I will waive my objection. The motion was then carried.

Hon. Mr. Beaven rose to defend the government against the allegations in the report, and his appearance was a signal for the galleries, which had listened with absorbing interest to Mr. Smith's speech, to rapidly clear.

Mr. Smith moved that the report of the drydock committee be adopted by this House.

Mr. Beaven continued that Mr. Sprout, who was agent-general for the province in England, took a very deep interest in the construction of the dock, and upon his report he (Mr. Beaven) had recommended the purchase of 650 tons of cement. He contended the government was fully justified in the purchase by events as they appeared at the time. The letters had no bearing on the question of cement at all, as the plans for the dock were not in existence at the time. The dock would be built without purchasing the province in the least. The 650 tons cement were purchased for the sea-wall of the dock. Mr. Sprout's letter had nothing to do with plans that were not drawn until July, 1877, when they were received by Mr. Vernon. It was unfair to go back to a period when there were no plans. It was known when the cement came into the province that it was intended for the seawall. Everyone knew it. [Mr. Smith—No.] The hon. gentleman has forgotten it and has led the hon. gentleman for New Westminster astray. The thing was notorious. [Mr. Smith—No, no.] It was untruthful to say that he (Mr. Beaven) had suppressed portions of Mr. Sprout's letters. If he had printed everything there would have been no room for anything else. But he knew instances where the hon. gentlemen opposite had not brought down all the documents asked for by the House. The statement of suppression was most unfair. Mr. Vernon wrote to Kinipple & Morris acknowledging the receipt of plans, etc., for the dock, and he went before the committee the other day and said he had never received them at all. Mr. Bennett was an employee of K. & M., and every voucher was signed by Mr. Bennett for K. & M. under an agreement made in 1875. Mr. Bennett's engagement did not terminate in 1879. He then read the agreement between K. & M. and the resident engineer. It was obvious that the resident engineer's services would not terminate till the completion of the dock and it was notorious that the dock was not completed yet. [Hear, hear, from Mr. Walker.] With reference to section 9 he said that he had never been asked as to whether he had told Mr. Bennett what was in Mr. Sprout's letter. He acknowledged that some one was to blame. The real question was as to how the dock would be completed with as little expense as possible to the province. (Applause.) Mr. Sprout's letter was not placed before Mr. Bennett, neither was it necessary that it should have been. He contended that it was the duty of the attorney-general to correct any condition in the plans and specifications that conflicted with the statutes, and he would have been very remiss had he not done so. Mr. Bennett was informed that the original cement was ordered for the sea wall and cofferdam and not for the main dock. He very well recollected that Mr. Bennett as a matter of extra precaution had recommended 100 tons extra in case of springs in the foundation of the dock. He asked Mr. B. on one occasion if he had calculated the total amount of cement required, to which he replied he had not. No one could blame the government for the mistakes of the resident engineer; it would be preposterous to do so. No one would have blamed Mr. Vernon if he had fallen into the same error. The resident engineer and the engineers-in-chief were responsible for all that had occurred, and not the government who employed them. He then proceeded to clause 14, and asserted that it was incorrect. In proof of this he read an extract from Col. Paisley's letter of 18th Feb., 1875. He contended that the plans had not been altered; had not been deviated from in any particular. The report was cunningly compiled and calculated to deceive those that were not conversant with the subject. Such a report would never be accepted by the intelligence of the House, and it would recoil like a boomerang upon the heads of those that had compiled it. (Hear, hear.) Section 14 had depressed and lowered and said that the chief commissioner had not submitted himself for the engineers. He (the attorney-general) was obliged to correct the specifications so as to conform with the statute laws of the province. The clause began with a truth and ended with an untruth. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the House and the country to adopt such a report. There were so many discrepancies in the report that he could not allow them to pass. The engineers-in-chief were the parties for the chief commissioner of lands and works to consult, and not Mr

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SUPPLIED.

Mr. LEAHY'S experience as a Brewer enabling the
firm to give this guarantee to the public.

ORDERS from Town and Country are respectfully
solicited.

LEAHY & BORTHWICK,
Victoria, Feb. 9, 1882. fe10

J. BOSCHOWITZ,

JOHNSON ST., NEAR WHARF,

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAW

FURS AND DEER SKINS.

D. WARRE - MANAGER.

COMMERCE HOUSE.

COMMERCE HOUSE.

FIRST LOT OF
SPRING
GOODS!
EX ELDER.

NEW PATTERNS IN PRINTS
DRESS PATTERNS,
SEED PATTERNS,
SHIRTING PATTERNS.

Summer Muslins and Ging-
hams,
HYDRA STRIPES,
LACE STRIPES,
SWISS STRIPES,
BRIGHTON COTTONS
& LINEN GINGHAMS

BOWER'S SHIRTINGS
All the New Patterns in Stripes and
Check, Light and Dark, all fast
Colors.

NEW PRINTED SILESIA
And Reversible Bodylinen, Watered
Sateens and Wigans.

PURE FINISHED
White and Half Bleached
Cottons.

36 in BUTTER CLOTH,
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 SHEETING.

NEW PATTERNS IN
GRAPE, CRETONNES AND
WINDOW NETS.

CLOTH TABLECOVERS OF THE
LATEST DESIGNS, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4
TURKEY, BELGIAN, DAMASK AND GREEN
AND CRIMSON & GOLD CURTAIN
HOLDERS.

RUSSIA CRASH,
ROUGH BROWN,
BLK LINEN,
SLATE LINEN,
FRENCH FRONTING,
LINEN TICKINGS
PRINTED OIL BAIZES (for Trunks).

PRINTED MOLE & CORDS,
COTTONADES,
PINK AND BLUE CAMBRICS,
COTTON TICKING.

BLK. SILK FRINGES,
CORDS AND TASSELS
BUTTONS,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES,
AND A GREAT VARIETY OF
SMALL WARES.

All Country Orders filled person-
ally to ensure satisfaction. Patterns sent
on application.

The above will be sold LOWER than
any and for CASH ONLY.

DAVID SPENCER,
COMMERCE HOUSE

March 23, 1882. mh24

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPRING, 1882.

A. B. GRAY & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN NOTIFYING THEIR FRIENDS AND CUS-
TOMERS THAT THEIR

**ASSORTMENT FOR THE COMING SEASON WILL BE SU-
PERIOR IN STYLE AND VALUE**

And much more extensive than any they have yet shown in any previous season.
All goods are MARKED LOW, and those giving them a call may depend
upon having the best attention shown.

JUST TO HAND PER GEO. W. ELDER

FULL LINES IN BLACK CASHMERES AND MERINOS,
FULL LINES COLORED CASHMERES,
FULL LINES NEW DRESS STUFFS,
FULL LINES COLORED SATINS,
FULL LINES NEW PRINTS,
FULL LINES VELVETEENS,
FULL LINES NEW SPRING SHAWLS,
FULL LINES NEW SCOTCH LINENS.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT

LACE COLLARS, FANCY FRILLINGS, CHENILLE SCARFS,

Silk and Fancy Scarfs, Plush and Watered Ribbons,

EMBROIDERIES, NEW COLLARS AND CUFFS, CHENILLE AND BEADED CORDS AND

TASSELS, FANCY WOOL SHAWLS, ETC., ETC.

ALL POST ORDERS receive careful and prompt attention.

VICTORIA, B. C., 28th March, 1882. mh29

THE NEW
WALTHAM WATCHES
STEM WINDING IN QUICK TRAIN
PATENT DUST PROOF CASE
C. E. REDFERN'S, GOVERNMENT ST.



WANTED, 1200 LOTS
OF LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S
CAST-OFF CLOTHING,
FOR WHICH THE
HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID.
N. POINTER,
JOHNSON STREET. 2 DOORS WEST OF BROAD.
Parties will be waited on at their residences in any part of the city.
N. B.—No business will be transacted at this Store between 10 o'clock Satur-
day night and 7 o'clock on Monday morning. mh14

SACRED CONCERT

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

WILL BE HELD IN THE

METHODIST CHURCH, PANDORA ST.,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3TH,

Under the direction of Mr. T. WILSON.

SOLOS, DUETS AND CHORUSES FROM

THE PRINCIPAL AUTHORS.

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR, for sale at Mr. Hibben's.

Doors open at 7:15 to commence at 7:45 sharp. mh29

PHENIX

FIRE ASSURANCE

COMPANY,

OF LONDON - - - ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

(1782.)

THE ENGAGEMENTS OF THIS OFFICE ARE

guaranteed by a numerous and Wealthy Pro-
perty, in addition to a large Invested Capital, and
the promptitude and liberality with which claims
upon it have always been met are well known and
acknowledged.

LOSSES PAID IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS

HAVE EXCEEDED TWELVE MILLIONS

STERLING.

INSURANCES EFFECTED THROUGHOUT THE

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

AT THE LOWEST RATES TAKEN BY ANY

OTHER INSURANCE COMPANY.

THOS. C. NUTTALL - - AGENT
GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.
28th March, 1882. mh26

FOR RENT.

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

FRONT ST., NEW WESTMINSTER.

A LICENSED HOUSE WITH 16 LARGE BED-ROOMS.

SITUATE OPPOSITE THE WHARF.

ALSO, A STORE ON COLUMBIA STREET.

Apply to ALLSOP & MASON, Victoria.

Or to H. V. EDMONDS, New Westminster.

PACK TRAIN WANTED.

THE OWNER OF A TRAIN OF

25 HORSES OR MULES, WITH RIGGING

COMPLETE,

Will find a ready cash purchaser by applying at The

Colonist Office immediately. mh214w

With Cleanliness, Neatness

and Dispatch.

THE ABOVE IS WILLIAM SMITH'S BUSINESS

meto. He performs all sorts of dirty work

and yet leaves the premises sweet and clean.

W. W. Co., Campbell, Wells, Back and Front Yards

cleaned of rubbish, etc.

Orders may be left at Shakespeare & Co's, Yates

street.

Owner of the Pioneer Cleaning Machinery.

Orders may be left at Weston's Labor Exchange,

Johnson street. fe28

DR. A. BARKAN,

SPECIALIST FOR DISEASES OF THE

EAR, EYE & THROAT,

HAS RETURNED FROM EUROPE AND RE-
sumed practice at his former office,
305 KEARNEY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, OPPO-
SITE THE CHRONICLE BUILDING.
Office hours from 10 to 11 a.m., and from 1 to 2 p.m.
mh25 lmdw

NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE I WILL ONLY
accept COIN FOR RENT, as well as for other
payments to be made to me.
J. D. LOWENBERG,
fe29

EDUCATIONAL.

EDUCATION.

CLASSES FOR YOUNG LADIES HAVE BEEN
commenced in the house situated on the corner
of Hare and Quadra streets, by competent teachers
under the immediate supervision of the Rev. E. Criddle
and Mrs. Criddle.
A class for boys under eight years of age has
been formed. For particulars apply to
MRS. CRIDDLE.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

WILL RE-OPEN (O. V.) ON MONDAY, THE
25th Instant. JNO. B. CHANTRELL, Principal.

Victoria, 4th January, 1882. JBS Im

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.

BEING MY INTENTION TO REMAIN FOR A
few weeks longer, I have Reduced the Prices
as undermentioned:
Valuable Plates (Line) with Gold, Upper and Lower,
for 25s. Teeth built up with Pure Gold to their
natural contour, Artificial Crowns adjusted to roots
in the best manner and will do the best work at the
most reasonable prices. All work guaranteed.
Teeth Extracted by Local Anesthesia for St. A
large selection of Artificial Teeth on hand.
S. M. HARTMAN, Dentist.
Office: Yates St., below Government, Victoria.

I am the only Graduate Practising
Dentist in this City.

J. CALDER, D. D. S.,

GRADUATE AND FELLOW OF THE BOSTON DENTAL
COLLEGE,

OFFICE: SPENCER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY
ap11 FORT STREET, VICTORIA.

R. B. THOMPSON,

DENTIST,

OFFICE: Upstairs in old Masonic Building,
GOVERNMENT STREET.

FURNITURE.

JNO. WEILERS

FELL'S BLOCK,
FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

CON. FANTLY ADHS WITH EVERY STEAMER
and a thing vessel to his already large stock

FURNITURE

Crockery, Glassware,

LAMPS, OILCLOTH,

CARPETS, WALLPAPER,

AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS

In general, and also recommends himself to the
general public for UPHOLSTERY WORK, as

SEWING & LAYING OF CARPETS

FIXING AND MAKING OF

PARTOR SETS, LOUNGES, MATTRESSES

HANGING & MAKING OF CURTAINS & BLINDS

Hanging of Wallpaper, and all other work belonging
to Upholstery, which is done by

Thoroughly Competent Persons,
AND AT

RATES TO SUIT THE PRESENT TIMES

As the articles comprising my Stock are too nu-
merous to mention, please call and see and examine
before buying elsewhere.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCES made to the Trade
and for IMMEDIATE CASH PAYMENTS.
J. B.

HOME-MADE FURNITURE

SOLD CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED FURNITURE

INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE CORDIALLY
invited to call and examine these articles of the fact

J. SEHL

Is now prepared with STEAM POWER and the late
improved Machinery to manufacture every class
of Furniture at a low price.

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

As will be competition from imported goods.

Full Bedrooms Sets from \$20 up. Extension Dining
Tables from \$12 up. Chairs from \$2.50 up.

Satisfactory workmanship guaranteed.

Wood turning, scroll and hand sawing done to order.

Also—Received ex recent arrivals a large and
well selected stock of Tapestry and Brussels

CARPET, FLOOR OILCLOTH, LINOLEUM, ETC.,

Which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash.

Windows blinds, curtains, cornices and picture
frames, moulding, perambulators, velocipedes
&c. Also an assortment of marbled iron mantle
pieces and grates complete at very low prices.

fe26 J. SEHL, Government

VICTORIA HIDE DEPOT.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR

HIDES, SHEEP AND DEER SKINS

OFFICE REMOVED TO WHARF STREET, DIRECTLY OPP

SITE J. P. DAVIES & CO'S AUCTION ROOMS.

H. BORNSTEIN.

AGENT for Louis Sloss & Co., San Francisco. JBS

HIDES AND CALFSKINS.

Highest Market Rates Paid for the
above.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

PROMPT RETURNS RENDERED

W. HEATHORN

VICTORIA BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY AND ROCK BA

TANNERY. fe24

PLAYING CARDS

OUCHERTY'S STAR AND PLAID BACKS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT

THE COLONIST STATIONERY STORE.

GARESCHE, GREEN & CO.

BANKERS

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